United Nations E/ICEF/2016/P/L.27

Economic and Social Council

Distr.: Limited
5 August 2016
English
Original: English/French/Spanish

For decision

United Nations Children's Fund
Executive Board
Second regular session 2016
14-16 September 2016
Item 5 (a) of the provisional agenda*

Country programme document

Jamaica

Summary

The country programme document (CPD) for Jamaica is presented to the Executive Board for discussion and approval at the present session, on a no-objection basis. The CPD includes a proposed aggregate indicative budget of $5,500,000 from regular resources, subject to the availability of funds, and $4,500,000 in other resources, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, for the period 2017 to 2021.

In accordance with Executive Board decision 2014/1, the present document reflects comments made by Executive Board members on the draft CPD that was shared 12 weeks before the second regular session of 2016.

* E/ICEF/2016/13.

16-13619 (E) 080816

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Programme rationale

1. Since 1964, UNICEF has been actively supporting the Government, civil society, communities and families in Jamaica to create a safe and sound society for the nation's children and adolescents, supportive and protective of their rights. This country programme seeks to support Jamaica in its continued quest to fulfil the rights of children that are enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (ratified by Jamaica in 1990) and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It will continue an equity-informed approach to programming and focus on the most vulnerable children and adolescents in their environments, with special emphasis on creating climate-change literacy and action among duty bearers and rights holders.

2. It is important to note progress and positive trends over the past decade and the critical efforts of successive Governments toward creating a child-friendly society in Jamaica. The concluding observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child on the combined third and fourth periodic report on implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child of Jamaica (March 2015) recognizes, among achievements, the adoption and progressive implementation of the Child Care and Protection Act (2004); the establishment and activities of the Office of the Children's Advocate (2005); an overall decline in the general crime rate; and important gains in children's access to health care and education. However, despite progress, important gaps exist in guaranteeing a safe and healthy childhood for all children of Jamaica.

3. National child poverty data for 2014 show that approximately 25 per cent of the country's children fall below the national poverty line, estimated at just under 200,000 children. According to the Planning Institute of Jamaica, this figure has steadily increased from 15.3 per cent in 2008. In addition, a 2011 multidimensional poverty assessment conducted by the Economic Commission of Latin America and the Caribbean in collaboration with UNICEF reflected child poverty at 43%, with minimal difference between boys (42.8%) and girls (43.9%).

4. Safety and justice for children are areas in need of urgent attention, especially with regard to violence against children. Violence against children is unfolding against a backdrop of generalized, epidemic homicide and discriminatory attitudes against women and girls. While all other crimes decreased from 2014 to 2015, the homicide rate was 45 per 100,000 in 2015, up by 20 per cent from 2014, and the burden of violence on society is recognized as a significant problem in Jamaica's Medium-term Framework for 2015-2018. Over the past five years, children and adolescents have consistently accounted for approximately one third of all violent injuries reported at hospitals (Economic and Social Survey Jamaica 2014). In 2014, 8 per cent of victims of violent crimes were children. According to Jamaica Constabulary Force statistics for 2014, 44 children were murdered during that year, 138 were the victims of shootings and aggravated assault and 447 girls were victims of rape.

5. The State and civil society have responded to the situation of children at risk of becoming victims of violence and other child-rights violations with programmes that focus on social work and mental health interventions; general and reproductive health services; research and data-gathering; public education; life skills, remedial education and rehabilitation services. A number of national policies and plans under the social and justice sectors inform these interventions, but their coordination remains incipient. As remarked under the 2015 Committee on the Rights of the Child concluding observations,

Jamaica still does not have a comprehensive policy and strategy framework for children, let alone a strategic framework of action for children.

6. Health promotion has been a cornerstone of the Jamaican public health sector for years, but some areas need renewed attention. About 16% of births in 2014 were to adolescent mothers (Statistical Institute of Jamaica, 2015) and the adolescent fertility rate was reported to be 71 per 1,000 births for girls aged 15 to 19 years. Jamaica's teen pregnancy rate is the fourth highest in the Caribbean, despite recent gains in lowering the fertility rate (United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)), 2013). Gender norms and expectations, vulnerabilities and risky behaviours leading to HIV and other sexually transmitted infections, teen pregnancy, gender-based violence and the early onset of non-communicable diseases are of great concern to UNICEF as they may have life-long implications for adolescent boys and girls.

7. Access to maternal and child health care is fairly universal in Jamaica and vaccination rates are relatively high, with 8 out of 10 children being fully vaccinated in their first year of life. Eighty-six per cent of pregnant women had access to four or more antenatal visits (multiple indicator cluster survey (MICS) 2011). Nevertheless, issues of infant nutrition remain of deep concern, as the country's exclusive breastfeeding rate of 23.8% continues to be much lower than the World Health Organization (WHO) recommendation of at least 50%. In addition, only one of Jamaica's public hospitals has "baby friendly" status as per the WHO definition.

8. Lifelong learning and inclusive, quality education for all are clear elements of the country's national development plan. School enrolment in Jamaica is high with pre-primary attendance of children aged 36 to 59 months at 91.5 per cent, primary attendance at 98 per cent and secondary attendance at 91.5 per cent. In addition, 93.6 per cent of children enrolled in grade one attended school the previous year and there is 100 per cent progression at the primary level between grades and a 95 per cent transition rate to secondary education. However, these statistics mask huge gaps in the education system. At the early-childhood level, readiness for school is a strong indicator of academic success, yet as part of a UNICEF-supported pilot national school-readiness assessment in one parish, 43 per cent of the four-year-olds assessed had a developmental, behavioural or academic challenge that would impact their school readiness. Boys of age 4, especially those from poorer communities, showed lower achievement than girls, reflecting a high level of disengagement among boys. The gender parity index also shows that at both the primary and secondary levels girls, are more likely to attend school than boys.

9. International research shows that the intentional use of violence to raise children contributes to the naturalization of violence, the resort to it to solve conflicts and ultimately the reproduction and transmission of violence within society from generation to generation. Corporal punishment is still practiced in the home and schools, with the exception of early-childhood institutions. Among children aged 2 to 14 years, 71.3 per cent were subjected to at least one form of psychological punishment by their mothers, caretakers or other household members, while 68.4 per cent of children in the same age group were subjected to physical punishment. Boys were affected more than girls. There is no provision for it in the Education Act, but a teacher is justified in administering "moderate and reasonable" corporal punishment under common law, which is not in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

10. Laws are in place to protect children from violence, abuse and discrimination, but practice and law enforcement against perpetrators of violence, abuse and discrimination lag behind. Several programmes have been launched by the Government to reduce the

incidence of violence. However, intensified and coordinated efforts are needed to deliver effective services for every child, which could begin with the inclusion of strategic and protected line items for them in the national budget. Formal state commitment to the plight of children is evidenced in the National Constitution, a series of national laws and policies as well as the national development plan, Vision 2030. However, coordination, efficiency and the effectiveness of programmes for children could be enhanced to guarantee that all children benefit from a continuum of timely, essential and critical services. Quality disaggregated statistics on the situation of children and adolescents to track progress on the situation of children with an equity focus are scarce.

11. Natural disasters, including hurricanes and earthquakes, and the impact of climate change and environmental degradation negatively influence the well-being of children. The impact of acute natural disasters would likely be short-term, albeit with important economic shocks to families as a result of destroyed housing, small businesses and crops. By contrast, violence and disease epidemics can have a severe, long-term negative impact on children if not tackled in a timely and comprehensive manner.

12. The programme will build on lessons learned from previous cooperation. Historical improvements in children's health and education are in danger of being eroded if children continue to suffer the levels of violence currently being experienced in Jamaica. Globally, and in Jamaica, UNICEF has a growing body of knowledge and evidence as to what strategies are effective in reducing the incidence of violence and is thus well placed to play a critical role in this area. Health sector-based intervention strategies, such as "violence interruption" in communities, and school-based approaches are examples of effective violence reduction strategies. In addition, using innovation in the generation of evidence for policy implementation as well as new experiences in partnerships with the private sector and private foundations will allow for delivering results for children.

Programme priorities and partnerships

13. The programme will focus on the four of priority: safety and justice, health promotion, lifelong Learning and social inclusion for children, and is aligned with the UNICEF Strategic Plan. It is guided by the country's national development priorities (Vision 2030 and the associated medium-term socioeconomic policy framework 2015-2018) and the Small Island Developing States Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway. The programme contributes to the results of the United Nations Multi-Country Sustainable Development Framework for the seventeen English- and Dutch-speaking countries and territories in the Caribbean. Similarly, UNICEF is following a similar approach and has identified common multi-country priority areas that will be addressed by the country programmes covered by the Framework. The aim is to achieve a greater coherence of interventions in order to create an environment for expedited knowledge exchange, enhance programmatic visibility and impact and generate opportunities for multi-country resource mobilization initiatives.

14. Across the programme, attention will be given to the five programming principles guiding United Nations-supported development: human rights, gender equity and the environment, as well as capacity-building and results-based management. The programme will be an opportunity to follow-up on the latest concluding observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child and to support the Government and civil society to progressively implement the recommendations and prepare the next periodic report. Concerns about climate change and the environment will be addressed as part of UNICEF readiness and response support to natural disasters in collaboration with the Government.

15. The overall strategic underpinning of the programme is based on a keen interest in measuring tangible results for children in the shape of an increase in positive outcomes in health, education and child protection and a decrease in negative outcomes for children. Approaches will centre on support to national responses to deliver for children in ways that increase equity in the education, health and social justice sectors.

16. Evidence generation, policy dialogue and advocacy will be strong features of the programme, with an emphasis on real-time data to monitor the situation of children while facilitating dialogue on effective and sustainable policy implementation to serve especially the most vulnerable children and adolescents. Advocacy efforts with line ministries, the social sector and business-sector partners will be continued in order to raise awareness about emerging issues affecting children and for putting the pending child-rights agenda at the heart of political attention.

17. South-South and triangular cooperation will be facilitated with a view to mutual learning about viable policies and practices that can make a difference for children. Innovations will be documented and used for advocacy. UNICEF will continue to advocate for the provision of quality, gender-sensitive and non-discriminatory services for children and the allocation of adequate budget for such purpose. Capacity development will continue to be used in increasingly closer connection with the children and youth whose lives the programme is aimed to impact.

18. Partnerships will remain both a foundation and a lever for the programme. UNICEF will partner with the children and adolescents of Jamaica to provide a platform for them to shape debates on issues that concern them and with the State and the Government as the official cooperation partner and core national duty bearer towards children. Specifically, cooperation will be continued with key line ministries, including for Health, Education, National Security, Justice, Youth and Information as well as the Office of the Children's Advocate, which exists by an Act of Parliament to ensure that the provision, protection and participation rights of children are promoted, enforced and protected. Operating in the context of a "Delivering as one" country, UNICEF will seek to partner with sister United Nations agencies. UNICEF will also pursue public-private collaboration to attain positive outcomes for children and cooperation with civil society and philanthropies that are pursuing results for children.

Safety and justice for children

19. Ending violence against children in all its forms in every sphere of a child's life will be a major focus of the programme. The Government of Jamaica has pledged its interest to become a "pathfinder country", as part of a global group of countries that are on a collaborative quest to curb the epidemic of violence in their national territories, under the auspices of the recently established Global Partnership to End Violence against Children, contributing to the Sustainable Development Goal on safety, justice and strong institutions.

20. The safety and justice for children component will aim to achieve the implementation of national legislation to prevent, mitigate and address violence and other childhood abuses and to ensure that the justice, education, public health, security and other sectors observe children's rights to this protection. UNICEF will support initiatives aimed at reducing the incidence of violence in children's communities and enhancing ongoing initiatives in the justice sector to increasingly bring the administration of juvenile justice into alignment with the standards of the Convention on the Rights of the

Child and international best practice in diversion and rehabilitation. The capacity of duty bearers to protect children from violence and to legislate and sufficiently budget for relevant services will be strengthened. On a parallel track, initiatives to reinforce positive practices among duty bearers in key sectors will be supported in order to gradually replace negative norms and practices towards children with positive ways of disciplining, educating and guiding. These initiatives will be informed by research as well as cumulative programme and advocacy experience, including a recent series of collaborative forums led by the Office of the Children's Advocate entitled "Keeping Children Safe".

21. UNICEF will support national partners to address the following barriers and bottlenecks: social norms and behaviours that condone violent discipline and discriminatory practices; the inadequate delivery and coordination of services; insufficient legal protection and implementation of laws; scarcity of data and evidence; and inadequate financial and human resources. Priority will also be given to increasing the access of children, especially at-risk adolescents, to quality mental-health services and safe recreational spaces.

22. In keeping with recent global evaluations of interventions to protect children from violence, strategies under this outcome area will include capacity development, South-South cooperation, evidence-based advocacy, the use of innovation and partnerships. Partners will include the Ministry of Security, the Ministry of Justice and the Office of the Children's Advocate, as well as hotels signed up under the Code of Conduct for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation in Travel and Tourism; an industry-driven responsible tourism initiative.

Health promotion

23. The health promotion programme component aims to strengthen the access to and quality of health and related services and systems for children and adolescents. UNICEF will continue to boost a limited number of health outcomes for infants and adolescents singled out in the 2015 concluding observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, that is, to strengthen efforts to ensure the adequate provision of prenatal and postnatal care and increase exclusive breastfeeding and continue to contribute towards the crafting and rolling-out of standards of non-judgmental, age-appropriate health services for adolescents, with particular reference to HIV and teen pregnancy.

24. For infants and their mothers, UNICEF will support the Government in attaining baby-friendly status for major maternity sites to provide safe child delivery services for women across Jamaica, reducing the risk of neonatal mortality during the first hours and days of life and improving infant nutrition through the promotion of exclusive breastfeeding for babies under 6 months. In addition, support will be provided to the roll-out of Option B-plus to ensure the elimination of mother-to-child transmission of HIV to exposed infants as well as to the enhancement of the treatment and care of HIV-affected children.

25. For adolescents, the programme will support the expansion of quality adolescent-friendly primary health services and the improvement of the enabling environment in order for adolescents to realize their right to the highest standard of health. UNICEF will continue to support efforts to build resilience among vulnerable and key populations of adolescents and provide opportunities for adolescents to advocate on their behalf.

26. A strong focus will be on the reduction of teenage pregnancy and support for health, especially among the most vulnerable. As part of the overall focus on reducing violence against children, strategies aimed at reducing sexual violence and exploitation will also be emphasized. Strategies will include advocacy and capacity-building involving both health-care providers and clients and working with partners, including the Ministry of Health, the National Family Planning Board, the Pan American Health Organization, UNFPA and well-positioned, locally anchored non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

Lifelong learning

27. The lifelong learning component will be aimed at improving education and development outcomes and equitable and inclusive learning environments for the most disadvantaged boys and girls, including in emergencies. The programme will contribute towards improving the performance of the education sector on three fronts: supporting increased and equitable access for children at all levels of the system to quality education services; strengthening data collection and the monitoring of learning outcomes; and fostering a relevant and inclusive educational offering, with child and adolescent-friendly and effective transitioning tools and strategies to help children and adolescents on their way into, and through, the school system. Moreover, UNICEF will support Jamaica in addressing the impact of climate change on children by increasing dialogue in schools about health and safety.

28. The programme will support Government and families to address sociocultural practices and beliefs by raising awareness of the importance of early stimulation as a critical element of holistic child development, the detrimental socioemotional effects of violent discipline; the multiple benefits of sustained parental and community involvement; and student-centred learning in the creation of critical, creative and confident thinkers. UNICEF will advocate for broader data collection and increased data-driven decision-making. It will seek to help to change social norms, such as gender expectations that marginalize boys whose attendance and academic performance at all levels of the system are lower than that of girls. Interventions will stress that positive care and nurturing in childhood are critical, building on neuroscientific research that emphasizes the lifelong effects of toxic stress from exposure to violence, abuse and neglect during childhood.

29. Student-centred strategies will be used in key public-private partnerships and strategic pedagogical and school-management frameworks to increase attendance rates and decrease the incidence of violence on the way to or in school. These frameworks will focus on moving towards increasingly child-friendly, rights-based schools that promote positive discipline and reinforcement instead of punitive practices. Examples of promising experiences include sport for development programmes such as "Edusports", with the Breds Foundation, and the School-wide Positive Behaviour and Intervention Support approach launched through the Ministry of Education and aimed at national scale-up through schools. Both facilitate the maximization of positive male role models as coaches and deans of discipline, which is important in a largely female-staffed system. Partners will include the Ministry of Education, professional bodies in the education sector, NGOs and private foundations.

Child rights monitoring and reducing multidimensional poverty

30. The child rights monitoring and reducing multidimensional poverty programme component is aimed at achieving national systems and policies that effectively address multiple deprivations affecting the most vulnerable boys and girls across the lifecycle and building their resilience, through adequately funded social investments and rights-based quality social policies based on adequately disaggregated data on children. It will provide strategic support to the Government in improving the transparency, efficiency and equity of public investments for children by means of building national capacity in budgetary analysis and support for interventions directed at the increased adequacy of investment for excluded and disadvantaged populations.

31. The consumption-based poverty assessment of Jamaica is well established and the country has begun to explore a multidimensional approach. UNICEF will provide technical and financial support to this process, strengthening the country's ability to generate evidence on issues of poverty affecting children in all of its dimensions. Further enhancement of the national capacity for the collection, analysis and dissemination of disaggregated data will support monitoring and reporting on Sustainable Development Goals and on the situation of children, particularly the most disadvantaged including children with disabilities. Strategic support will be provided to the Government in the implementation of a multi-dimensional poverty measurement and conducting child-focused surveys, such as MICS. All new data and knowledge generated will provide greater insight on the deprivations, barriers and disparities that exist across age, gender and wealth quintiles, thereby enabling the improved targeting of programme interventions.

32. The main partner for this component is the Planning Institute of Jamaica, which will liaise with finance and relevant social ministries. Strategic partnerships will include multilateral development institutions as well as NGOs and foundations with proven track records in the analysis of social budget and social expenditure.

Programme effectiveness

33. The programme effectiveness component will cover programme coordination and monitoring and evaluation. Moreover, cross-cutting efforts linked to emergency preparedness and response, gender and programme communication will be covered under this component.

Summary budget table

Programme component	*(In thousands of United States dollars)*		
	Regular resources	*Other resources*	*Total*
Safety and justice for children	1 500	2 500	4 000
Lifelong Learning	1 000	1 000	2 000
Health Promotion	1 000	1 000	2 000
Child rights monitoring and reducing multidimensional poverty	1 000	0	1 000
Programme effectiveness	1 000	0	1 000
Total	**5 500**	**4 500**	**10 000**

Programme and risk management

34. This country programme document outlines UNICEF contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at the country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures.

35. For programme implementation and coordination, UNICEF will work closely with the United Nations agencies that form part of the Multi-country Sustainable Development Framework, the Planning Institute of Jamaica, government line ministries and members of civil society. To guarantee the Framework's contribution towards national development goals, UNICEF will participate in annual monitoring and reporting mechanisms. The programme is aligned with the Framework and the priority areas will form part of a country implementation plan, developed jointly with other United Nations agencies and implemented by joint programme management teams and operations management teams. Both teams are directly monitored by the United Nations country team, under the leadership of the resident coordinator, with a representative of the Government as the joint steering committee. Framework outcome areas will be managed by results groups, and UNICEF will chair the Results Group on Safety and Justice.

36. UNICEF will enhance the quality, efficiency and effectiveness of the programme by strengthening its emphasis on management for results and by monitoring programmatic and operational indicators in annual work plans. These will be monitored on a frequent basis, enabling the early detection and mitigation of any potential delays in implementation. To manage financial risk in its engagement of implementing partners, UNICEF will maintain full compliance with the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers framework in increasingly close cooperation with other United Nations funds and programmes.

37. According to the International Monetary Fund country report 14/169, a fragile recovery is underway for the Jamaican economy, and this calls for cautious optimism. However, Jamaica is still a heavily indebted country (the 2014 debt-to-gross-domestic-product (GDP) ratio was 132) and it must be borne in mind that the potential deepening of the economic crisis in the country represents a risk for all of the country programme outcomes. For UNICEF, this is an even greater impetus to monitor the national budget and protect the fiscal space for children and adolescents within it.

38. While a contraction of fiscal space poses an overall risk to programme outcomes, other risks identified include insufficient coordination among sectors with responsibility for child rights and challenges in changing behaviours that result in negative outcomes for children.

Monitoring and evaluation

39. The results and resources framework forms the basis for monitoring and evaluating the country programme. Programme results will be reviewed with government partners and other key stakeholders on an annual basis.

40. It is anticipated that the use of administrative data sources will ensure data availability and facilitate ongoing programme monitoring and analysis. Advocacy for the improved disaggregation of administrative data to monitor the situation of the most disadvantaged groups, including children with disabilities, will also be undertaken. UNICEF will support studies and surveys to inform the programme, address key data gaps and support the Government in monitoring child and adolescent indicators within the Sustainable Development Goals and national development plan (Vision 2030) frameworks.

41. Evaluations, as outlined in the costed evaluation plan, will support decision-making, including for scaling up key initiatives and models that will be developed as part of the programme. Under each programme component UNICEF will support the generation of new disaggregated data, knowledge and evidence which will provide greater insight into the deprivations, barriers and disparities that exist across age, sex and wealth quintiles, thereby enabling the improved targeting of programme interventions, informing the government decision-making process and improving service delivery to the most vulnerable children.

42. UNICEF will also seek to strengthen the capacity of stakeholders in gender analysis, monitoring and evaluation to support corrective action in monitoring activities and programme implementation. This will include the identification and implementation of key indicators to monitor the realization of children's rights, particularly as they relate to persons with disabilities, children in state care and gender inequalities. Annual updates and reviews of the emergency preparedness of UNICEF, in collaboration with the country team, will also be conducted.

43. The Multi-Country Sustainable Development Framework for the English- and Dutch-speaking Caribbean will promote increased collaboration in establishing and strengthening knowledge-management systems that facilitate the standardization, collection and use of disaggregated data across the signatory countries. The establishment of common outcomes and outputs, with common indicators, for the country offices within the Framework will facilitate aggregated reporting of the UNICEF contribution to the Framework. UNICEF will also participate in the Task Force on Monitoring and Evaluation and collaborate with other United Nations agencies towards strengthening national capacities in monitoring and evaluation.

Annex

Results and resources framework

Jamaica –UNICEF country programme of cooperation, 2017-2021

Convention on the Rights of the Child The entire Convention; the concluding observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child on the third and fourth combined periodic report of Jamaica (March 2015) **Sustainable Development Goals:** 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 13 and 16 **National priorities / Vision 2030 / Medium-Term Framework 2015-18 outcomes** 1. Healthy and stable population; 2. World-class education and training; 3. Effective social protection; 4. Security and safety; 5. Effective governance (parts relating to justice-sector reform)
Multi-Country Sustainable Development Framework outcomes involving UNICEF A healthy Caribbean An inclusive, equitable and prosperous Caribbean A cohesive, safe and just Caribbean Outcome indicators measuring change that includes UNICEF contribution: 1. Percentage of children and young people: (a) in Grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex 2. Percentage of children, boys and girls, living below the national poverty line or in multidimensional poverty 3. Percentage of the eligible population covered by social-protection floors/systems disaggregated by sex, and distinguishing children, the unemployed, the elderly, people with disabilities, pregnant women/new-borns, work-injury victims, the poor and vulnerable 4. Number of countries that have achieved their family planning targets 5. HIV: number of countries that have achieved 90/90/90 (age, gender, key groups) 6. Number of countries that implement gender- and child-responsive budgeting tools 7. Number of countries in which the number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population has decreased (indicating country objectives) 8. Number of countries that have a decrease in the number of women and men reporting experiences of physical and sexual violence 9. Number of countries with functioning mechanisms to systematically collect, analyse and use disaggregated data and other forms of information, that use regionally established tools for monitoring and reporting on the situation of women and children
UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2014-2017 outcome(s): Health, HIV, education, child protection and social inclusion

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines and targets*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
1. By 2021, national legislation is implemented to prevent, mitigate and address violence and other childhood abuses and the justice, education, public health, security and other sectors observe children's rights to this protection.	Children in detention per 100,000 child population Baseline (2014): Total 29.2 Male: 50.1 Female: 7.6 Target: Male: 40 Female: 5	Calculated annually from population estimates and administrative records	1.1 Increased country capacity to promote and ensure justice that enables the prevention and treatment of violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect 1.2 Strengthened political commitment to legislate and budget for strengthening interventions that prevent and respond to violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect 1.3 Increased capacity of rights holders and duty bearers to foster positive practices and norms to protect children from violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect	Ministry of National Security Ministry of Justice Ministry of Education, Youth and Information Judiciary and court system Office of the Children's Advocate Hotels in Jamaica signed up under the Code of Conduct for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation in Travel and Tourism	1 500	2 500	4 000
	Children (0-17 years) living in residential care, with disaggregated target ages and a specific target for children aged 0 to 3 Baseline (2014): Male:763 Female: 710 Total: 1,473 Target: Total 1,000	Administrative records/ Economic and Social Survey of Jamaica					
	Children (0-17 years) living in formal foster care Baseline (2014): Male: 381 Female: 474 Total: 855 Target: Total: 1,000	Administrative records/ Economic and Social Survey of Jamaica					
	Children (2-14 years) who experience violent disciplinary practices by any adult member of the household	MICS					

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines and targets*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (in thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
	Baseline (2011): Male: 86.9% Female: 82.0% Total: 84.5% Target: Total - 75%						
2. Access to and quality of health and related services and systems is strengthened by 2021.	Percentage of maternity facilities following updated protocols on neonatal care, including the early identification of developmental difficulties in children, principles of the Baby-Friendly Hospital Initiative and infection prevention Baseline (2016): 10% (Target: 50%	Administrative data/reports	2.1 Strengthened institutional capacity for delivery of quality health services for newborns and their caregivers 2.2 Increased access of adolescents to quality public-health services in accordance with approved standards	Ministry of Health National Family Planning Board Ministry of Education, Youth and Information University of the West Indies NGOs	1 000	1 000	2 000
	Coverage of antiretroviral treatment among all children aged 0 to 14 years and adolescent girls and boys aged 10 to 19 years living with HIV Baseline (2014): Male 15-19 years : to be determined Female 15-19 years: to be determined Total 15-19 years: 31% Target Total: 85%						

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines and targets*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
	Mother-to-child transmission rate Baseline (2014): 2.3% Target : < 3% (maintenance)	Administrative data					
	Adolescent pregnancy before ages 15 and 18 years Baseline (2011): Pregnancy before that age of 15: 0.3% Pregnancy before the age of 18 years: 14.9% Target Pregnancy before the age of 18 years: 12%	MICS					
	Girls (15-17 years) who have ever experienced sexual violence Baseline (2012): 15-19 years: 21.4% Target: <10%	Knowledge, attitude, behaviours and practices survey (Ministry of Health)					
3. By 2021, all boys, girls and adolescents, especially the most disadvantaged among them, have improved their education and developmental outcomes and access equitable and inclusive learning environments across the life cycle, including in emergencies.	Percentage of students experiencing bullying, corporal punishment, harassment, violence, sexual discrimination or abuse Baseline (2014): 93% experienced bullying in the past year Target: Decrease by 10 percentage points	Follow-up study to prevalence and impact of peer abuse study; administrative records	3.1 Strengthened national frameworks, policies, plans and standards to increase access to high-quality, equitable, inclusive and holistic early childhood development (ECD), learning and care environments for girls and boys (aged 0-8 years) and their families by 2021, including in emergencies	Ministry of Education, Youth and Information NGOs	1 000	1 000	2 000

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines and targets*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
	Gross enrolment ratio in pre-primary education, by gender Baseline (2014): Male:102% Female: 108% Target: Female: 100 % Male: 100 % (maintenance)	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) statistics	3.2 Enhanced capacity of national and subnational entities in education planning, collection and use of data, system monitoring and budgeting to provide equitable, inclusive and relevant education for all children and adolescents by 2021 3.3 Strengthened organizational capacity of key stakeholders to design and deliver equitable, inclusive and relevant education services, transitioning strategies and protective learning environments, including in emergencies, for all children and adolescents within rights-based educational frameworks and principles by 2021				
	Lower secondary education completion rate, by gender Baseline (2014): Male: 83.8% Female: 89.0% Total: 86.3% Target: Male: 90% Female: 90%	UNESCO statistics					
	Percentage of students who are over age for grade in primary education, by gender Baseline (2012-3): Male: 1.17% Female: 0.53% Total: 0.9% Target: Male: 0.585% Female: 0.265% Total: 0.45%	Administrative data/reports					
	Children/young people at the end of primary education achieving at least a minimum proficiency in (a) reading and	Administrative data/reports					

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines and targets*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
	(b) mathematics. Baseline (2015): Reading 86.5% Mathematics: 65.7% Target: Reading: 90% Mathematics: 75 %						
	Percentage of students attending primary and secondary schools rated unsatisfactory or lower on student health and well-being in national inspection frameworks Baseline: 6.5 % Target : 50% reduction	Administrative data/reports					
	Percentage of children aged 36-59 months who are on track in at least three of four developmental domains, total and disaggregated (as relevant) by gender, poorest quintile, urban/rural Baseline: Male: 85.9% Female: 93% Target : Male: 90 % Female: 95%						

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines and targets*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
4. By 2021, national systems and policies are effectively addressing multiple deprivations affecting the most vulnerable boys and girls across the life cycle, and building their resilience, through adequately funded social investments and rights-based, quality social policies based on adequately disaggregated data on children.	Public expenditure for children (% of GDP) disaggregated by sector: social protection, health, education, child protection, and ECD Baseline: Social protection (2009/10): 4.4% Education (2014): 5.7% Health:3.4% ECD:0.2% Target: Social protection -7%	Administrative records/Economic and Social Survey of Jamaica	4.1 Strengthened national and subnational human and institutional capacities to develop and deliver inclusive and equitable social-protection systems to strengthen the resilience of and protect boys and girls from all forms of poverty and social exclusion 4.2 Improved national and subnational capacities to systematically collect, analyse and use disaggregated data and other forms of information to monitor, inform policy decisions and report on the situation of children and child poverty in all of its dimensions, using an equity-based approach 4.3 Enhanced national systems that govern the volume, efficiency and impact of invested resources towards building the resilience of the most vulnerable boys, girls and adolescents	Planning Institute of Jamaica Ministry of Finance Ministry of Labour and Social Security Ministry of Education, Youth and Information	1 000	-	1 000
	Number of children covered by social-protection systems Baseline (2014): 224,545 (82.7% of registered population) Target: 258,000 (95% of registered population)	Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions (estimated)					
	Proportion of children covered by social-protection systems of the total children targeted by social-protection systems Baseline: 75% of the poorest households have ever received benefits Target:75 %	Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions					
Programme effectiveness					1 000	0	1 000
Total resources					**5 500**	**4 500**	**10 000**